

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 18, 1871.

NO. 101

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

### Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 5 A. M. for Louisville.  
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

#### FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Louisville	7:45 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville	11:30 A. M.	6:35 P. M.
Leave Louisville	2:50 P. M.	6:40 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort	7:40 P. M.	9:15 A. M.

#### Stage Departures.

Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily)	LEAVES 8:00 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily)	8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly)	10:00 A. M.

#### Office at Capital Hotel.

#### Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at 3:30 A. M.  
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at 8:35 A. M.  
Second Louisville and Western mail closes at 2:45 P. M.  
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at 6:45 P. M.  
Danville and Clarksville mail closes at 9:50 A. M.  
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at 11:30 A. M.  
Clarksville and Clarksville mail closes at 7:30 A. M.  
Paris of Kentucky, Great Cross, and White Sulphur mail closes at 9:00 A. M.  
London and Paris of Kentucky, and White Sulphur mail closes at 8:30 P. M.  
JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

#### THE UPPER CRUST.

"Oh! What a goodly outside fashion hath."  
—Shakespeare.  
The woman who makes the conceitful blunder

In getting up, pies,  
To shorten the upper crust more than the under  
Is very unwise;  
Not only penurious, meager, and mean,  
But called in the papers "decidedly green."

But look thro' this world, and you'll find that the upper  
Are ever more short,  
More testy in temper, more pointed at supper,  
More brief in retort—

Besides in their selfishness and dash,  
They often get short of health, credit, and cash.

And man of deception is ever a lover,  
Wherever he's found,  
And life is a look in the showy cover,  
Most splendidly bound—

Each leaf has an edging of gold, but within,  
It is dark with inscriptions of folly and sin.

If strangers you meet at the wedding or party,  
Bestow not your trust,  
Your confidence, frank, unsuspecting, hearty,  
On short upper crust—

Or you'll learn that not pastry alone hath the sin  
Of an outside much better than what is within.

You will find the same spirit pervading all classes,  
The high and the mean—  
Like a rich satin cloak it envelops the masses,  
That suggest luxury.

As a spotless false bosom may horrors inclose,  
And gaiter boots beed o'er detestable hose.

There is counterfeit breeding in full circulation  
More brilliant than gold—  
There is counterfeit talent and false reputation  
Most tempting to behold.

And counterfeit wealth, and its glittering dust,  
All showy without, like the rich upper crust.

But give me the friend that is frank for a wonder,  
And trusty though rough—  
Whose upper crust proves very much like the under.

And neither are tough;  
Let us win what we can of the prices of art,  
But pledge for them never the truth of the heart.

From a Woodpile Into the Chair of State—An  
Episode in the Life of the Present Governor  
of Kentucky.

Early in 1842, Mr. Leslie, now Governor of Kentucky, then quite a youth, came to Louisville seeking employment in some mercantile house, but, being a stranger, and without recommendation, he failed in his object. Determined at all events to gain a livelihood, he finally hired himself as a cart-driver, and set resolutely about discharging the duties of his position. He labored faithfully for awhile in his humble occupation, but soon tired of it. Yielding to a romantic desire to lead the life of a "woodman," he determined to become a wood-chopper, wood chopping at that time being quite a business in the vicinity of the city. Consequently, in the year 1843, he shook the dust from his feet, and, with axe and cooking utensils, repaired to the immense timber regions immediately south of the city, built him a hut, and went to work to hew out his fortune. By incessant toil he succeeded in getting out one cord of wood per cord, which was worth seventy-five cents per cord. He continued thus to labor until great difficulties and hardships, until the cholera became epidemic at Louisville, causing great consternation among the inhabitants. Fearful of falling a victim to the terrible scourge, and apprehensive of dying alone and unattended, he quitted his sylvan hermitage and sought employment on a farm at a safe distance from the pestilential district. After many discouragements he at length obtained a situation at Hancock's ferry, about eight miles south of Louisville, where he served as ferryman, and as farmer boy on Hancock's farm, on the Indiana side of the river. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1844. About this time Tanner Jones son Daniel came to the landing with twenty sturdy hands, each armed with axe, on route for the "Indiana hills," in search of timber. While crossing the river, Jones inquired of Hancock concerning a cook for his men. Whereupon young Leslie was recommended as capable and honest, and was immediately employed and installed in office by Jones. He served as caterer for the party during the expedition.

Jones and Leslie did not meet again till years after, when they were sent as Representatives to Frankfort, one from Jefferson, the other from Monroe county. They met by accident at Col. Hodges, where each had engaged lodgings. Leslie at once recognized Jones, but Jones did not recognize him. Jones responded that he did. "Well," says Leslie, "I am that boy." Jones sprang from his seat, threw his arms around Leslie's neck, and for a while these strong men were melted to tears. From that hour, the closest friendship existed between them, and was only terminated by the death of Jones.

—Currier-Journal.

A coroner's jury in Dodge county, Wisconsin, lately returned the verdict of "death from laughing around a tavern."

A Severe, but Just Word about Benjamin F. Butler.

(From the Nation.)

When we consider that there is probably not a man in the United States that would say he respected Butler, or had the slightest confidence in him, that his attempts at legislation have all displayed wickedness and folly in about equal proportions, and that he has probably done as much to debauch the tone of public life at Washington as any ten of the worst men who have ever made their appearance in Congress, the tender indulgence with which the press treats him is highly discreditable, and very mischievous as well. It is bad enough, in all conscience, to have such a man returned by a Massachusetts constituency, but when the leading papers of the party of moral ideas treat him as a simple oddity, and his tricks and dodges as the playful gambols of a rich and exuberant nature, they help greatly to lower the public standard of statesmanship, and open political life to charlatans and rogues of all degrees. If the respectable Republican press would only give him his due, the task of finishing him might apparently be left to Mr. Farnsworth, who is evidently too much for him, and rejoices in hunting him with a savage joy.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention at Frankfort last week was the largest ever attended, but the hospitality of the people of Frankfort was fully equal to the occasion. Captain McGill, of the Capital, we learn, accommodated some nine hundred guests. There was, perhaps, even a greater press at Col. J. Stoddard Johnston's, of the Yeoman, whose doors were thrown open to the editors in attendance, as well as many other guests. He dispensed an old-fashioned Kentucky hospitality in old-fashioned Kentucky style.  
—Larus Citizen, May 9.

#### American Wonders.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then, being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the depth of 175 feet.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the known world is the Mississippi, 4,000 miles long.

The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains five hundred thousand square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions of the globe.

The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. It contains over two thousand acres.

The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is only an inland sea, being four hundred and thirty miles long and one thousand feet deep.

The longest railroad in the world is the Pacific railroad, over three thousand miles in length.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the Natural Bridge over Cedar creek, in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width and two hundred and fifty feet in depth, and at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Iron Mountain of Missouri. It is three hundred and fifty feet high, and two miles in extent.

The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College for Orphans, in Philadelphia.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton Aqueduct, in New York. Its length is 40 1/2 miles, and its cost \$12,500,000.

The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the world with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

—American Engineer.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

From a Woodpile Into the Chair of State—An Episode in the Life of the Present Governor of Kentucky.

Early in 1842, Mr. Leslie, now Governor of Kentucky, then quite a youth, came to Louisville seeking employment in some mercantile house, but, being a stranger, and without recommendation, he failed in his object. Determined at all events to gain a livelihood, he finally hired himself as a cart-driver, and set resolutely about discharging the duties of his position. He labored faithfully for awhile in his humble occupation, but soon tired of it. Yielding to a romantic desire to lead the life of a "woodman," he determined to become a wood-chopper, wood chopping at that time being quite a business in the vicinity of the city. Consequently, in the year 1843, he shook the dust from his feet, and, with axe and cooking utensils, repaired to the immense timber regions immediately south of the city, built him a hut, and went to work to hew out his fortune. By incessant toil he succeeded in getting out one cord of wood per cord, which was worth seventy-five cents per cord. He continued thus to labor until great difficulties and hardships, until the cholera became epidemic at Louisville, causing great consternation among the inhabitants. Fearful of falling a victim to the terrible scourge, and apprehensive of dying alone and unattended, he quitted his sylvan hermitage and sought employment on a farm at a safe distance from the pestilential district. After many discouragements he at length obtained a situation at Hancock's ferry, about eight miles south of Louisville, where he served as ferryman, and as farmer boy on Hancock's farm, on the Indiana side of the river. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1844. About this time Tanner Jones son Daniel came to the landing with twenty sturdy hands, each armed with axe, on route for the "Indiana hills," in search of timber. While crossing the river, Jones inquired of Hancock concerning a cook for his men. Whereupon young Leslie was recommended as capable and honest, and was immediately employed and installed in office by Jones. He served as caterer for the party during the expedition.

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—Currier-Journal.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDRETH'S  
WARRANTED  
GARDEN SEEDS

IN BULK AND IN PAPERS,  
A LARGE SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED,  
AND FOR SALE BY

W. H. AVERILL,  
DRUGGIST,  
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

GENERAL LAWS  
OF THE

STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
Passed at the adjourned session of the  
Legislature of 1869-70,

Are now published, and can be had at the office of the  
Kentucky Yeoman, sent by mail, postage paid, upon  
the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

FOR SALE.

A Comfortable House and Lot  
ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND  
Washington street, the lot fronts 50 feet on  
Washington street, and 200 feet on Broadway, ex-  
tending to Long Lane. Also,  
A GOOD BUILDING LOT,  
fronting 50 feet on Broadway, and 100 feet on Long  
Lane, both corner lots. For terms apply to  
J. A. THOMAS.

NEW BACON.

L. TOBIN  
HAS for sale an excellent article of New Bacon  
of His Own Curing  
which he will sell at Louisville prices. He asks  
friends and customers to call and examine it.  
—Frankfort.

VALUABLE PROPERTY  
FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12  
ROOMS, on Market and Wilkinson Streets,  
and adjoining the residence store room 40 by 20,  
and two closets, with a two-story stable at-  
tached. Enquire of  
R. A. BRAWNER,  
Frankfort.

FRANKLIN COUNTY LAND  
FOR SALE.

DESIRING TO CHANGE LOCATION, I WILL  
sell the land on which I now reside, situated on  
Kentucky river, 2 1/2 miles from Frankfort, 1 1/2 miles  
from Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike road,  
supposed to contain  
225 ACRES.  
100 acres cleared, the balance in wood land and  
grass; comfortable house, containing five rooms, and  
a bath, stable, smoke and ice-house, and other nec-  
essary out-buildings, with small orchard and other  
fruit. Terms easy. Address  
J. T. DICKINS-ON,  
Fairdale Post-office, Franklin county, Ky.  
Jan 25-1871

J. L. Moore & Son,  
MAIN STREET.

ARE RECEIVING A VERY LARGE AND WELL  
selected stock of  
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,  
(PURCHASED IN THE EAST).  
Newest styles, in great variety and at  
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.  
—Jan 25-1871

O. F. C.

Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,  
For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL  
known and appreciated in this community) es-  
pecially commend it for the above uses.  
—E. H. TAYLOR, Jr.

DWELLING HOUSE  
FOR SALE.

I wish to sell that large and desir-  
able dwelling now occupied by my father, Mr.  
Hubbard Taylor, and known as the property for-  
merly owned by Mrs. Catherine Johnson. It is one of  
the most desirable residences in Frankfort.  
For price and terms (which will be reasonable) ad-  
dress me through box 155, Frankfort, Ky.  
—J. B. TAYLOR

BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE.

I AM BREEDING AND HAVE FOR SALE  
BERKSHIRE HOGS of all ages, the produce of  
the best stock this country and Canada can afford.  
All orders promptly attended to. For particulars  
address  
WILLIAM H. BARBER,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
Jan 24-1871

COAL! COAL!

BLACK & CHINN,  
AT THEIR OLD STAND, HAVE NOW A FULL  
supply of  
KENTUCKY RIVER,  
CAMPBELL'S CREEK,  
PEYTONA, CANNEL, AND  
PITTSBURG COALS,  
That they are selling at the very lowest market  
rates.

#### GROCERIES, &c.

M. E. JETT.

New Hardware & Grocery Store

St. Clair Street, near the Bridge

Has opened, and offers for sale, at the

LOWEST PRICES

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,  
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,  
HORSE SHOES, NAILS,  
And such articles as are usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Also a full assortment

Family Groceries.

SUGAR,  
COFFEE  
SPICES,  
TEA, &c.

He keeps constantly on hand,

Flour of the Best Brands,  
MEAL, BRAN, AND SHIP-STUFFS.

NEW GROCERY

L. W. GLORE,

HAVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled  
up his stock, and now has a large and well-  
selected assortment of

Family Groceries,  
which he will sell at very low figures for cash.

In addition to his Grocery Stock, he will keep a  
full supply of

Baker's Bread, Confectionaries, Nuts, Fruits  
&c. Also Fresh Meats, Fowls, and Vegetables of all  
kinds. —dec-18

NEW FIRM!

A. L. McKEE having pur-  
chased the interest of W.

H. GRAY, or the firm of

GRAY & WALCUTT,

The firm will be known as

Walcutt & McKee,

Who will conduct the busi-  
ness at the old stand. We

invite an inspection of our

stock, and pledge ourselves

to sell at as

LOW RATES

As they can be bought any-  
where in the city. We will

always keep on hand a choice

and well-selected Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Give us a call.

WALCUTT & MCKEE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF MURRAY, ZIEGLER, & CO., in  
the lumber business, was dissolved the 10th day  
of July last, and has never been reconstructed.  
Persons indebted to or having claims against the  
firm, are requested to come forward at once and set-  
tle them up.

MURRAY, ZIEGLER, & CO

N. B.—H. H. MURRAY & CO., still continue in  
the lumber business at their Mill, half mile below  
Frankfort, on the river road.

#### GROCERY AND MEAT STORE.

When, in the course of  
human events,  
A good nice dinner be  
your intents,  
Large nice Hams, both  
firm and hard,  
Kegs of snow white  
fresh pure Lard,  
Eggs, Butter, Pickle,  
Oysters fine,  
Reliable Spices of  
every kind;

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and  
Sauces,  
Tongues, Mutton, Pork,  
and Suasage;  
Eleven Bread or Flour  
to make it,  
Very nice or do not  
take it;  
Even get some fresh  
nice Fish,  
Now each of these you  
sure must dish;  
Stevens is the man who  
keeps 'em,

None for cheapness  
here can beat 'em,  
Everything in this  
grocery mine,  
Will surely please the  
people fine.

Before you buy at an-  
other Stall,  
Always come, give me  
a call;  
Cause I will send goods  
to your table,  
On the back of Trusty  
Gabel,  
Nor think this acrostic  
all a fable.

ST. CLAIR ST., BET. MAIN & MARKET,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

feb 25-1871

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

N. HEFFNER,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,

At his New Store, on Main Street,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME  
Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, such as  
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, as choice as  
is to be found in the New York market, which he  
will make up in the most approved style. His stock  
has been purchased exclusively for cash, and he  
flatters himself that his prices will satisfy those who  
may give him a call. Don't forget the place.

NELSON HEFFNER.

KENTUCKY  
HIGH SCHOOL,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

E. M. MURCH, A. M., Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION  
will begin on

Monday, February 6th, 1871.

—TUITION.

For Boys, \$100 per Session of 10 mos.  
For Girls, \$75 per Session of 10 mos.  
Payable half yearly in advance.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN WALCUTT, H. I. TODD,  
GRANT GREEN, THOMAS ROBINSON,  
J. G. DUDLEY, D. W. LINDSEY,  
B. H. SAYRE, W. J. CHINN,  
E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

It is the intention of the Board of Managers, and  
incorporators of this School, among whom are many  
of the best citizens of Frankfort and Kentucky  
county, to make it equal in all respects to any in the  
country. Teachers of the highest order of talents  
and skill as instructors, will have charge of the  
several departments. Superior accommodations  
will be provided for pupils from a distance.  
All applications for admission must be made to  
the Treasurer.

Further information may be obtained by address-  
ing the President, or any one of the Board of Man-  
agers.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., President.  
GRANT GREEN, Treasurer.

HORSE and JACK bills printed at  
Yeoman Office.

#### DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.  
Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL.  
Assistant Secretary of State—W. T. SAMUELS.  
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN.  
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.  
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.  
Register—JAMES A. LAWSON.  
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.

Adjutant General—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.  
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.  
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.  
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.  
Public Printer—S. I. M. MAJOR.  
Public Butler—JOHN MARTIN, JR.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice—GEORGE ROBERTSON.  
Associate Judges—M. R. HARDIN, B. J. PRATER, and WM. LINDSEY.  
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH.  
Clerk—ALVIN DUDLEY.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.  
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.  
Clerk—S. C. SAYRE.  
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.  
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.  
Marshal—H. HYDE.

Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEER, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. TOBIN, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.

Board School Trustees—G. C. DRAKE, D. L. HALY, J. G. HATCHITT.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. W. S. PRYOR.  
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.  
Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.  
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.  
Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.  
Assessor—PETER JETT.  
Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.

Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.  
Clerk—JAMES G. CROCKETT.  
County Attorney—IRA JULIAN.  
Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterly Court—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District. Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Dabney Todd—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. Wm. T. Bacon, Constable.

Second District. H. B. Innis—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December. George W. Howe—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. J. S. McCoy, Constable.

Third District. William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. L. L. Sullivan—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—E. O. Hawkins and John W. Jackson—Both on First Monday in March, June, September, and December. John T. Gaines, Constable.

Fifth District. Lawrence Gordon—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—on Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. Thomas J. Polsgrove, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. Church, S. C.—Rev. T. J. Dore, Pastor  
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.  
Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2 1/2 P. M.  
Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.  
Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9 1/2 A. M.  
Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.  
Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NESBITT, D.D., Pastor.  
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.  
Sunday school—2 P. M.  
Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Eld. T.



**THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.**  
PUBLISHED BY  
**S. I. M. MAJOR.**  
TERMS.  
The Tri-Weekly Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Single copies may be sent by mail at our risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Plural terms to Clubs.

**ADVERTISING.**  
Rates of advertising in the Tri-Weekly:  
One square, first insertion..... 25  
One square, each subsequent insertion..... 15  
Rates of advertising in the Weekly:  
One square, first insertion..... 50  
One square, each subsequent insertion..... 25  
For each subsequent insertion..... 15  
For double column advertisements, or advertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.  
Local notice 20 cents a line each insertion.  
Liberal terms can be made for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.

**J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.**

**DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**

- FOR GOVERNOR,  
**PRESTON H. LESLIE,**  
Of Warren.
- FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**JOHN G. CARLISLE,**  
Of Kenton.
- FOR AUDITOR,  
**D. HOWARD SMITH,**  
Of Owen.
- FOR TREASURER,  
**JAMES W. TATE,**  
Of Franklin.
- FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**JOHN RODMAN,**  
Of Franklin.
- FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**H. A. M. HENDERSON,**  
Of Fayette.
- FOR REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,  
**JAMES A. DAWSON,**  
Of Hart.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
**HARRY I. TODD.**

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1871.

**THE RADICAL CONVENTION AND ITS WORK.**

We give elsewhere a pretty full report of the Radical State Convention, which met in this city yesterday, in order that our readers may see, not only who were nominated and what was done, but by whom and how it was managed. The report will show this, but it required actual inspection to enable any one to appreciate, in its fullest sense, the composition and appearance of this remarkably constituted assemblage. Classified according to color, we should say that quite one half were negroes, who, if we except one delegate who reminded the Convention that, though his race was not heard now they might need their voice in August, and another who moved the previous question, we saw none who took other part than as interested spectators. In fact, the aristocratic white element of Federal officeholders quite effectually ignored the colored element except in the platform. While in almost every plank the African is prominently put to the front, in the organization, in the formation of committees, and in the nominations, he was made to take decidedly a back seat.

The platform was printed in Louisville long before the Convention met, and adopted with scarcely a particle of discussion. Quite a squabble arose over the insertion of a plank inscribing the Cincinnati Railroad, which was finally adopted as a separate resolution. One delegate moved to strike the word "colored" from the platform, which the Convention refused to do, but took care to exclude it from the ticket.

General John M. Harlan, whose nomination for Governor was a foregone conclusion, and who thus submits to State martyrdom for a future translation to the higher sphere of Federal patronage, is well known in this State, and particularly in Frankfort, of which he was long a resident. He began political life early, since, though but little over the age of forty, he has figured in politics for nearly twenty years. Personally, he enjoys a high degree of popularity with all who know him, and, in education and abilities as a lawyer and public speaker stands high. An old line Whig by birth and education, he came upon the stage too near the demise of that party to share its successes; but when the Know-Nothing party was organized he threw himself forward as one of its champions with all the zeal of youth and ardor of a sanguine temperament. His first prominent appearance for office was as candidate for Congress, in 1853 in this district against Hon. Wm. E. Simms, when, after a warm contest, he was defeated by a small majority. In 1860 he was district elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, and in 1861, prior to the position taken by Kentucky of active alliance with the Federal Government, he co-operated with the Union party in advocating for the State an attitude of armed neutrality. In October, 1861, he accepted a commission as Colonel in the Federal army, and organized the 10th Kentucky Infantry. After a brief career, without achieving any very decided military character or participating in any notable battles in consequence of the death of his father, he resigned his commission as Colonel of his regiment in May, 1863. In August following he ran and was elected Attorney General on the ticket headed by Governor Bramlett. Shortly after the expiration of his term he removed from Frankfort to Louisville, and has been engaged in the practice of law, figuring but little in politics. In fact, during a considerable time it was not easy to locate him; and, as he was not one of the original simon pure Radicals, who first organized the party here on the abolition basis, but continued to hold negroes as slaves as long as it could well be done, so it may be said that he has not been one of the positive advocates of the extreme Radical measures as they have come up in succession, but has been gradually bolstered up from a tacit acquiescence in his present position of a zealous endorsement.

His nomination is confessedly not the reward of consistent work for the Radical party, but a plea for availability. The nomination of Edgar Needham or Gen. Fry would have been much more appropriate; but a representative man was not wanted, and the party managers chose rather to test the strength of John Harlan, with a record scarcely connected with their party, than to put forward one who had to bear the full load of identity with all their acts. He will make a good canvasser; will run ahead of his ticket, and may reduce our majority to forty or fifty thousand; but Governor Leslie will have little trouble in meeting him successfully on the stump.

The candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Colonel George W. Thomas, of Lewis, has something of a similar record to that of General Harlan, his distinction having been won more in civil than military life, with this exception, that he never was in the military service at all, unless as a home-guard. He, too, it is not to be denied, was a milk and water Radical in the trying time before Radicalism began to lift its head to the top. But he is thoroughly up to the mark now, having made a canvass for Congress as the Radical candidate in the ninth district last fall, and having been beaten between three and four thousand votes. He is, like General Harlan, a lawyer, and has been Commonwealth's Attorney.

Wm. Brown, Esq., candidate for Attorney General, is well known in this district, having made several unsuccessful races for Congress. He has said some ugly things about denying the right of Congress to make negroes voters, and at one time thought them no more fitted for suffrage than wild beasts, all of which is down in black and white. But as the Convention seems to have been hunting for that class of men so far, he could not escape. He was very warmly in favor of Mr. Chase in 1868, and tried to procure his nomination by the Democratic National Convention. He is a young man, but little over thirty, of good social qualities and a lawyer, of course.

For Auditor, we have Mr. Krippenstapel, editor of the Louisville Volksblatt, whose nomination, it would not be putting too fine a point upon it to say was made to catch the German vote. We have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, although numbering his paper among our most valued Radical exchanges.

Gen. Speed S. Fry, of Boyle, nominated for Treasurer, is most widely known as having led the raid in the district of killing Gen. Zollicoffer at the battle of Fishin Creek. He was one of the fighting men in the war, and has been a square-footed Radical all the way through. He ran for Congress in 1865 in this district, and was badly beaten by George S. Shanklin; was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue by Andy Johnson and has lately been turned out by Gen. Grant. Having suffered Federal martyrdom so lately, it seems cruel to subject him to this new ordeal.

Mr. McCleary, of Rockcastle, who turns up for Register, we believe came to this State as a school teacher, and represented his county in the Legislature in the session of 1867-8.

Of the Reverend Wm. E. Malley, nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, we know nothing further than that he comes from the county of Todd, and was once a clerk in the office he now seeks. Also other, we should say that the ticket is one which bears a consciousness of defeat upon its face. It is a clumsy piece of patchwork, and will be knocked higher than a kite in August.

**THE CONNECTICUT RADICAL OUTRAGE.**

The possession of power during the last eleven years, by the Radical party, has been one long outrage upon the Constitution and the rights of the people. As in the general session in the State Government, North as well as South. Another of those oft-recurring, flagrant usurpations and outrages upon popular rights and franchises, perpetrated by a party intoxicated with the illegitimate possession of unlimited power and desperately determined to retain it, has just occurred in the State of Connecticut. Governor English, the Democratic candidate, was fairly elected by a small majority over his Radical opponent, ex-Governor Jewell; the returns were subject to the most rigid scrutiny; the count was gone over and over again; and English was finally and officially declared duly elected. And yet, here, now comes the Radical Legislature, which packs a special committee of Jewell's partisans, who go smelling around over the State, opening ball-boxes, &c.; and after finding that further investigation would demonstrate the defeat of Jewell by some hundred, they sent to New York for a notorious scamp, known as "The Allen," who, according to our Eastern exchanges, proceeded to get them over the difficulty in the most infamous and nefarious manner. The Pittsburg Post on this point says: "For so much per head, he got men to make affidavits that they had voted for Jewell in such and such localities. A large number of these were imported perjurers from New York. Notwithstanding this whole proceeding was in open violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Connecticut, the Radical Legislature declared that Jewell was elected Governor." And thus, a gentleman known of all men to be the people's choice for Governor—duly and constitutionally elected—is deprived of the position by a shameless, unscrupulous, Legislature, dominated by a reckless, infatuated party. And now, again the question arises, "Are the people going to submit to these high-handed usurpations forever? Where's the use or the sense of going through the larder of a popular election at all? Is liberty a worthless thing after all? Gram has just been clothed with the powers of a military dictator and autocrat; and all the office-holders and their minions applaud the act, which overrides the Constitution and makes a mockery of liberty everywhere. North as well South. Is Republican Government impossible—a cheat and a fraud, put upon us by our forefathers? Such indeed, would seem to be the conclusion of at least a large moiety of the people, judging by the weakness, the apparent quiet positivism, with which they submit to all these thickcoming invasions and violations of their dearest rights.

**A BAD PRACTICE.**

Not the least nor yet the worst of the many bad practices that have grown up of late years at Washington, under Radical misrule, is the one that Congress has fallen into of voting contestants of seats large sums of money out of the public Treasury for the trouble they put the Committee on Elections to in investigating and deciding upon claims which are often flimsy, often wanting even in plausibility, and often still as utterly groundless as they ought to be, and would be insulting to the intelligence of every one not blinded by the bigotry and prejudice of a corrupt party spirit. This corrupting practice, although originally fostered by the party in Congress for the basest party purposes, but mainly to get the upper hand of a two-thirds majority over that, their last remaining bulwark of the Constitution in the government—the veto of President Johnson—has naturally grown to be such a glaring evil, that, at last, even Radical journals of "the better sort," are beginning to speak out on the subject, in terms which, though measured and not half so severe as the occasion requires, let us hope will not be without good effect. The following, from an Iowa Republican paper, though very mild, is very much to the point:

(From the Dubuque Times.)

A PRACTICE THAT SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED.

The practice which Congress has fallen into of voting contestants of seats a large sum of money out of the public Treasury for the trouble they put the Committee on Elections to, is having its results in the constantly increasing number of contested seats in that body. Mr. Dawes says that no less than \$106,000 has been taken from the contingent fund of the House during the present Congress to pay the expenses of contested seats, \$75,000 being given to contestants. So long as Mr. A. is allowed to live a life of ease upon Mr. B. and C. go to Washington, and be admitted to the floor of the House, and idle away his time for months, and be sure of a good round sum from the public Treasury at the end, even though his case may be found to have little merit, and he be declared not elected as he is State emissaries had previously declared, so long will there be found at the commencement of every Congress a vast amount of work for the Committee on Elections. We never could understand upon what principle these payments were made. It is virtually, in many instances, paying the districts twice as much as they are entitled to representation. The law gives each district the right of representation by a single representative. Why should Congress pay some districts double the legal salary of that representation in deciding for it which of two men shall act as representative? Mr. Shields, of Missouri, who has just been voted \$5,000 for contesting the seat of Mr. Van Horn, has been better paid, doubtless, for his time, than if he had been about a more legitimate business. So long as he, and persons like him, can be cheered by the prospect of good wages for carrying on the work of contest, so long shall we have the constant increase in the number of these cases, and the constant aggregation of expenses connected therewith, multiplied within the past few years. It is not necessary to serve the purposes of an honest election, but there could scarcely be a case where a truly good cause for contest existed where it would not be carried on by the aggrieved candidate and his friends at their own expense. Other contests for place are carried into the courts, and the contestants never think of demanding or asking that their time shall be paid for, and their expenses reimbursed out of the public Treasury. There is no reason, then, why Congress should adopt the practice, and the public voices should demand its entire suspension.

A SENATORIAL DILEMMA.—Simon Cameron, the Radical Senator from Pennsylvania, who was used by Grant to supersede Charles Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is one of that somewhat numerous class of men in this country who are fond of about everything but money—money making and money-getting at all hazards, without reference to the means. Simon, of course, had to be consulted at the new treaty with England; but Simon is hard-headed, and it is reported—by Radical reporters, too—that Secretary Fish and Bancroft Davis labored for two hours to give him some idea of what the treaty meant, and that at the end of their explanations they asked him if he understood it well enough to explain its provisions to the Senate, and answer any questions regarding it which might be asked him; he replied that he thought he did, but at the same time indicating that he thought the portion relating to the payment of the Alabama claims ought to be stricken out, "because," said he, "if the claims of Alabama are paid, why not pay the claims of Louisiana, Georgia, and the other Southern States? This circumstance decided the administration to replace the management of the treaty in Morton's hands. Morton is a shrewd, sharp fellow, but as unscrupulous as Lucifer himself and morally no better than Cameron himself.

General Sherman's New Orleans speech begins to wear the appearance of a cunning bid for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. By the by, this thing of Republican bidding for Democratic nominations is becoming ridiculously frequent of late, if the speculations of correspondents and President-mongers at Washington are to be believed. General Sherman's characteristic originations from time to time, with his supposed "march to the sea" thrown in, have not demonstrated that he was any part of a statesman, or indicated his fitness for the Presidency; and he will have to make a long and toilsome "march" to some Democratic Jericho, and tarry there until his beard grows as long as Rip Van Winkle's did during his twenty years' slumber on the mountain before he can hope to become the standard bearer of a party which he openly opposed in 1868.

"FREQUENT" CONDUCT OF A POLISH GENERAL.—A cable dispatch, of May 11th, from Paris says: "On yesterday, General Dombrowski after issuing an order that all disaffected officers should be shot, reviewed 5,000 men at Neully, and was received with great enthusiasm. After breakfast he rode to the front of Porte Maillot, and while sitting on his horse the Versailles soldiers fired rifles and two shells at the General without hitting him. Dombrowski immediately took his hat and bowed politely to them. All of the Commune soldiers who witnessed it cheered lustily."

The Louisville Ledger answers, in very appropriate terms, an inquiry of the Louisville Commercial, implying censure upon Governor Leslie for not having sooner offered a reward for the parties who rescued Scroggins from the jail of this county. A little better acquaintance with the powers and duties of the Governor of Kentucky would have our Radical friends a good deal of trouble.

**REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.**

**LARGE ATTENDANCE OF COLORED DELEGATES.**

Yesterday was every way favorable for the Republican State Convention, long ago appointed to meet in this city. Up to the arrival of the morning trains, only a few delegates had put in an appearance; those trains, however, came in crowded, and Radicals claim that on yesterday they had here the largest State Radical Convention that ever assembled in Kentucky. In numbers, certainly, the Convention was quite respectable. More than half of those who assembled at the State House were colored men.

Prior to the regular assembling of the Convention, the delegates held various caucuses, by districts, counties, and en masse, where most of the real work of the Convention was done. By 10:30, they had begun to take their places in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the State House; and by 11, the floor was crowded, though by no means so jammed as at the Democratic Convention. The gallery was occupied almost exclusively by Africans, while even on the floor there seemed to be a majority of the same race.

Precisely at 11, Edgar Needham, Secretary of the Republican Central Committee, and United States Assessor of the Fifth District, called the Convention to order and nominated Wm. P. Rankin, of Kenton county, temporary Chairman. Mr. Rankin, being unanimously elected, came forward, and, before taking the Chair, made an exceedingly partisan speech, which we shall probably have occasion to allude to hereafter.

Mr. T. C. Tracy was then nominated and elected temporary Secretary, with Mr. J. B. Lewis Assistant Secretary. A committee of one from each Congressional District, and two from the State at large, was then appointed an organization, as follows:

**COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.**

- 1st Congressional District—El. Baker, of McCracken county.  
2d Congressional District—O. P. Johnson, of Ohio county.  
3d Congressional District—P. B. Hawkins, of Warren county.  
4th Congressional District—J. M. Fidler, of Marion county.  
5th Congressional District—T. J. Griffith, of Jefferson county.  
6th Congressional District—N. Curtis, of Harrison county.  
7th Congressional District—A. H. Adams, of Fayette county.  
8th Congressional District—Dr. J. W. F. Parker, of Pulaski county.  
9th Congressional District—James Howard, of Montgomery county.  
State at Large—J. G. Eve, of Knox county; Gen. Stephen G. Barbridge, of Kenton county.

The Convention then proceeded to appoint, in the same manner, on the same basis, as follows:

**A COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.**

- 1st District—G. W. Lamb, of Crittenden county.  
2d District—A. H. Clark, of Christian county.  
3d District—Z. R. Higgins, of Warren county.  
4th District—J. H. Stewart, of Hardin county.  
5th District—H. A. Ballard, of Jefferson county.  
6th District—W. S. O'Neill, of Kenton county.  
7th District—Geo. Perry, of Fayette county.  
8th District—Robert Bayd, of Laurel county.  
9th District—A. T. Wood, of Montgomery county.

**STATE AT LARGE—J. B. English, of Owen county; W. C. Gooden, Fayette county.**

The Committees on Organization and Credentials then retired. After which, it was moved and carried that the Chairman of each delegation be required to furnish to the Committee on Credentials a list of the names of their respective delegates.

After several protracted motions, the Secretary was then, on motion of Col. A. G. Bridges, instructed to call the Convention by counties, to ascertain how many counties were represented, when it was found that about 40 counties were represented out of 116.

Pending the retirement of the Committees on Credentials and Organization, Hon. Thomas E. Bramlett, of Henry county, came forward for a speech, and, replying to the Speaker's desk, addressed the Convention at considerable length. The speech was by no means so violent or inflammatory as some of the rest; and, at the close Col. Bristow came out in very eloquent and forcible terms for universal and impartial amnesty for all those engaged on the Confederate side in the late war. He is a very pleasant speaker, and a very fine looking man; and, although a strong enough Republican partisan, he seems rather out of place in a Convention of out-and-out unrepentant, washed Radicals. We have full notes of his speech, and shall have more to say about it hereafter.

At the close of Col. Bristow's remarks, Col. M. H. Bristow, of Henry county, was vociferously called on, and began to address the Convention from the front of the gallery, when he was called to the stand. Replying to the Chairman's side, at the Speaker's desk, he became very much excited, and, for some ten minutes, indulged in one of the coarsest and most violent tirades against the Democracy it has ever been our fortune to hear. He was evidently going on to pour out all the rials of his pent-up wrath on that party, when the Chairman on Credentials suddenly arose, and notified the President that he was ready to report. This, of course, put a stop to Col. Bristow; and, it seemed to this reporter, that the judicious Chairman of the Committee on Credentials did so because he thought that gentlemanly going on to pour out all the rials of his pent-up wrath on that party, when the Chairman on Credentials suddenly arose, and notified the President that he was ready to report. 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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

(From the Hearth and Home)

## THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

General Myer, the chief signal-officer, to whose care the weather-telegram and storm-forecasting system was assigned, informs us that he is making arrangements with the telegraph lines for increasing the number of points at which synchronous atmospheric observations are daily taken and forwarded to Washington. He hopes to be able ere long to receive reports from between seventy and eighty places, instead of thirty-two, the present number. When this is done, he is confident the weather can be foretold with great certainty. The accuracy of the forecasts now furnished by General Myer's department are alike surprising and gratifying. Day after day the prognostications are partially or wholly verified, until the people are coming to look for them with an interest which accompanies faith. Judging from what has already been demonstrated, we see no reason why Gen. Myer's most sanguine hopes and expectations may not be fully realized.

In England, seventy-three per cent. of the official "storm warnings" have proved correct, while the ratio has been still greater in France. Commodore Maury has demonstrated, in a recent magazine article, that meteorologically the United States is most happily and advantageously situated, probably far more so than either of these two countries, and that no storm can strike any part of our vast continent before every other part may be notified of its approach.

The corps of observers employed by General Myer were put to work under a hurried course of study and training. They, together with others selected, are daily increasing in experience and skill. The instruments used are also being improved, thereby permitting of more accurate observations being made. These, together with other causes, afford strong hopes for believing that the day is not far distant when storms can be heralded in advance from Washington with almost unerring certainty. The benefits which will result therefrom it is impossible to overestimate. Hundreds of lives and millions of property will be annually saved. Congressman Paine informs Captain Howgate, under whose immediate supervision observations are recorded and published, that a vessel with a cargo valued at over a million of dollars, recently delayed her departure from Milwaukee because a storm was predicted by the Signal Service bulletin. Two vessels, which disregarded the forecast and left port, encountered a severe storm and the time named in the bulletin, and were lost. Many similar instances might be narrated.

It is computed that there are nearly two thousand vessels employed on our inland lakes alone; add to these the water craft which ply up and down our coast, or maintain a traffic with adjoining islands or other countries, and we can obtain some idea of the extensive interests which will be benefited and protected by the weather bulletins. The latter will be in time conspicuously displayed in all our cities and lake cities, so that ship-owners and sailors can provide against many of the storms so destructive to life and property, by remaining in port until a fair sky and smooth sailing are guaranteed.

The lessening of the risks of shipping will naturally diminish insurance premiums, and so reduce other expenditures as to warrant a reduction in the rates for passengers and freight. The statistics of the Lake Board of Trade prove that owing to the heavy risks incurred during the "wintry and equinoctial gales," their tariffs "are now nearly doubled for the transportation of every product of the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic." These risks, partially or wholly removed by water forecasts, freights, as we before observed, will go down, and the incomes of those who are engaged in the business of carrying goods to market, will be increased. The statistics of the Lake Board of Trade prove that owing to the heavy risks incurred during the "wintry and equinoctial gales," their tariffs "are now nearly doubled for the transportation of every product of the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic." These risks, partially or wholly removed by water forecasts, freights, as we before observed, will go down, and the incomes of those who are engaged in the business of carrying goods to market, will be increased.

RENDERING WEAVING FABRICS INCOMBUSTIBLE.—Some simple and inexpensive manufacturers have lately come into our midst, manufacturing fabrics of cotton, cloth, and other woven tissues, for rendering these fabrics comparatively incombustible, and thus insuring personal safety to a degree not ordinarily enjoyed. One of these methods, discovered by a French chemist, consists in mixing with the starch used in making up the fabrics a solution of a compound of lime, commonly called Spanish chalk or Spanish white, and using or other stuff is then ironed as usual, the chalk thus added in no respect injuring either the appearance, the quality, or the whiteness of the goods. Another process, that of M. Luvigne, consists in exposing cotton cloth for a certain time to the vapor of burning sulphur, by which exposure it assumes such an amount of incombustibility that, although it will char and become brittle when held over the flame of a spirit lamp, it cannot be made to take fire, while of course, under like conditions, but unprepared in this way, the cloth would have inflamed at once. To render such fabrics impermeable to water, M. Newman makes a sulphuric acid bath, through which the cotton or linen are rapidly passed, being left in contact with the acid only from ten seconds to two minutes, according to the nature of the tissue, which is immediately after passed through very cold water, and next submitted to a thorough washing process. The effect of the action of the acid is the formation of a varnish-like matter which, especially after it has been regularly spread over the fabrics and incorporated therewith by hot pressing and calendering, greatly increases the strength of the fabric, and renders it water-proof.

Frequent Hoarings.—The Maine Farmer concludes an article on hoeing with the following suggestive paragraphs: "Frequent hoeings, even during the driest seasons, contribute to the benefit of the crop. By the loosening of the soil, the air, and especially the night air, charged with moisture, even in the times of severe drought, obtains ready access to the roots of plants, and becomes condensed in the soil. Very often during a hard summer drought we have seen corn leaves and other vegetation wilt during the day time, but come again to life at night, in consequence of the falling of the dew, or the prevalence of moist air."

"Where the ground is not stirred, it becomes crusted over, or 'baked,' as it is called, and hence 'moisture from below does not find its way up to meet the condensed moist air. But where the ground is frequently hoed, the reverse is the case; hence, the benefit of repeated hoeings during the summer months. Upon this point, one of our last English journals mentioned the fact that during the extremely dry season of 1826, a gentleman was in the habit of hoeing, with his own hand, three drills of turnips, daily. The result was that the three drills thus hoed were a good crop, while the yield upon the remainder of the field, hoed less frequently, came almost to nothing."

Why a Horse Carries His Tongue Out.—In answer to the Ohio correspondent, I would say: The reason why a horse carries his tongue out of his mouth is, because the tongue is over instead of under the bit. I cured a mare of mine of this habit, by fitting a wire loop in the joint of the bit, so as to run up into her mouth three and a half to four inches. I also hooked a strap around her mouth close to the bit, so she could not open it wide enough to work her tongue over. I made a complete cure in three or four weeks, and now if she is placed under her tongue she will work until she gets it over. All horses carrying their tongues out of their mouths will be found to have them over the bit. Care should be taken in putting the bridle on a colt, to have the tongue under the bit.

# REGULAR LOUISVILLE AND KENTUCKY RIVER PACKET

Samuel Blue Wing No. 3.

WILL LEAVE FRANKFORT FOR LOUISVILLE every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Will leave Shaker Ferry for Louisville every Monday at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to GEORGE B. MACKLIN, Agent.

## Kentucky Central R. R.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, COVINGTON, KY., Nov. 20th, 1869.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.			
Leave Covington	7:55 a. m.	1:20 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Arrive Falmouth	9:45 a. m.	3:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
Leave Falmouth	10:15 a. m.	3:40 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
Arrive Lexington	11:40 a. m.	5:10 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Leave Lexington	12:35 p. m.	6:05 p. m.	9:20 p. m.
Arrive Nicholasville	1:55 p. m.	7:25 p. m.	10:40 p. m.
Leave Nicholasville	2:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
Arrive Falmouth	4:50 a. m.	2:40 p. m.	11:55 a. m.
Leave Falmouth	5:20 a. m.	3:10 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
Arrive Lexington	6:50 a. m.	4:40 p. m.	1:55 p. m.
Leave Lexington	7:40 a. m.	5:30 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Arrive Nicholasville	9:00 a. m.	6:50 p. m.	4:05 p. m.
Leave Nicholasville	9:35 a. m.	7:25 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
Arrive Falmouth	11:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
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Arrive Lexington	1:00 p. m.	10:50 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
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Arrive Nicholasville	3:00 p. m.	12:50 p. m.	10:10 p. m.
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Leave Nicholasville	3:30 a. m.	1:20 a. m.	9:40 p. m.
Arrive Falmouth	5:00 a. m.	2:50 a. m.	11:10 p. m.
Leave Falmouth	5:30 a. m.	3:20 a. m.	11:40 p. m.
Arrive Lexington	7:00 a. m.	4:50 a. m.	1:10 a. m.
Leave Lexington	7:30 a. m.	5:20 a. m.	1:40 a. m.
Arrive Nicholasville	9:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.	3:10 a. m.
Leave Nicholasville	9:30 a. m.	7:20 a. m.	3:40 a. m.
Arrive Falmouth	11:00 a. m.	8:50 a. m.	5:10 a. m.
Leave Falmouth	11:30 a. m.	9:20 a. m.	5:40 a. m.
Arrive Lexington	1:00 p. m.	10:50 a. m.	7:10 a. m.
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